



DUKE ENERGY SOUTH CAROLINA GRID IMPROVEMENT INITIATIVE WORKSHOP

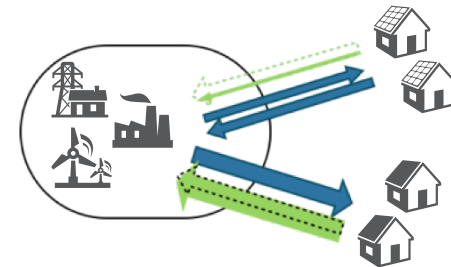
National Context of Grid Modernization
Coreina Chan, Rocky Mountain Institute

August 14, 2018

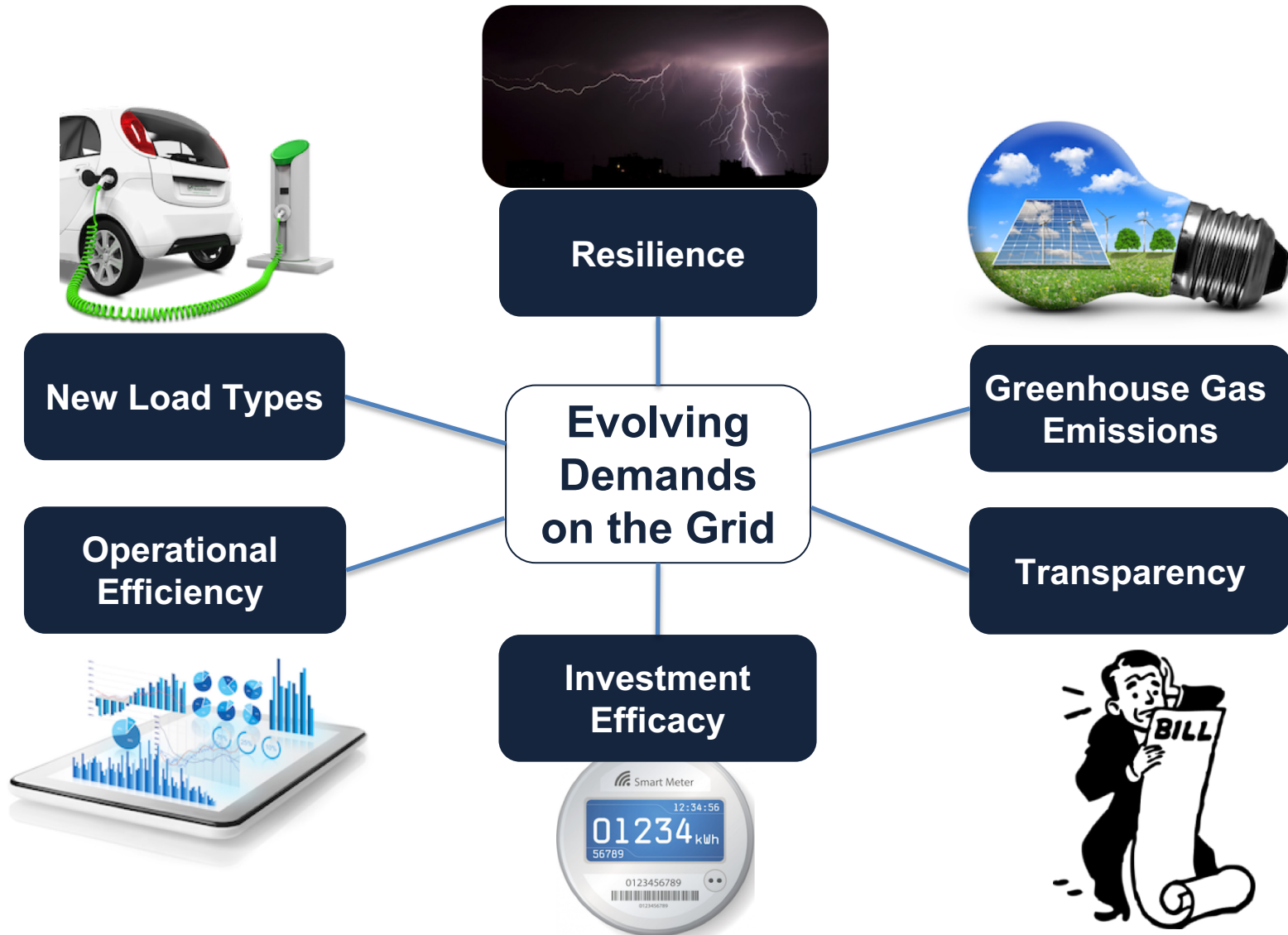


The technological and economic factors underlying today's electricity grid are changing rapidly nationwide

	Old Reality	New Reality
Supply	Large, centralized generation resources provide least-cost energy	A growing array of distributed energy resources (DERs) can provide energy and additional value to the grid
Delivery	The distribution grid is optimized for one-way flow of power, information, and value	Emerging distributed generation technologies create need for two-way flows
Demand	Customer load is projected to continuously grow, and considered uncontrollable	Load growth is flat, but increasingly dynamic



These changes coincide with evolving demands placed on the grid by customers, regulators, and other stakeholders



“Grid modernization” across the US is defined broadly to include a wide range of approaches to meeting these new demands

Definition elements from nationally-focused research organizations:

- **“a holistic strategy”** – investments, business practices, regulatory reform
- **“highly context dependent”** – depends on the system in question

Investment strategies

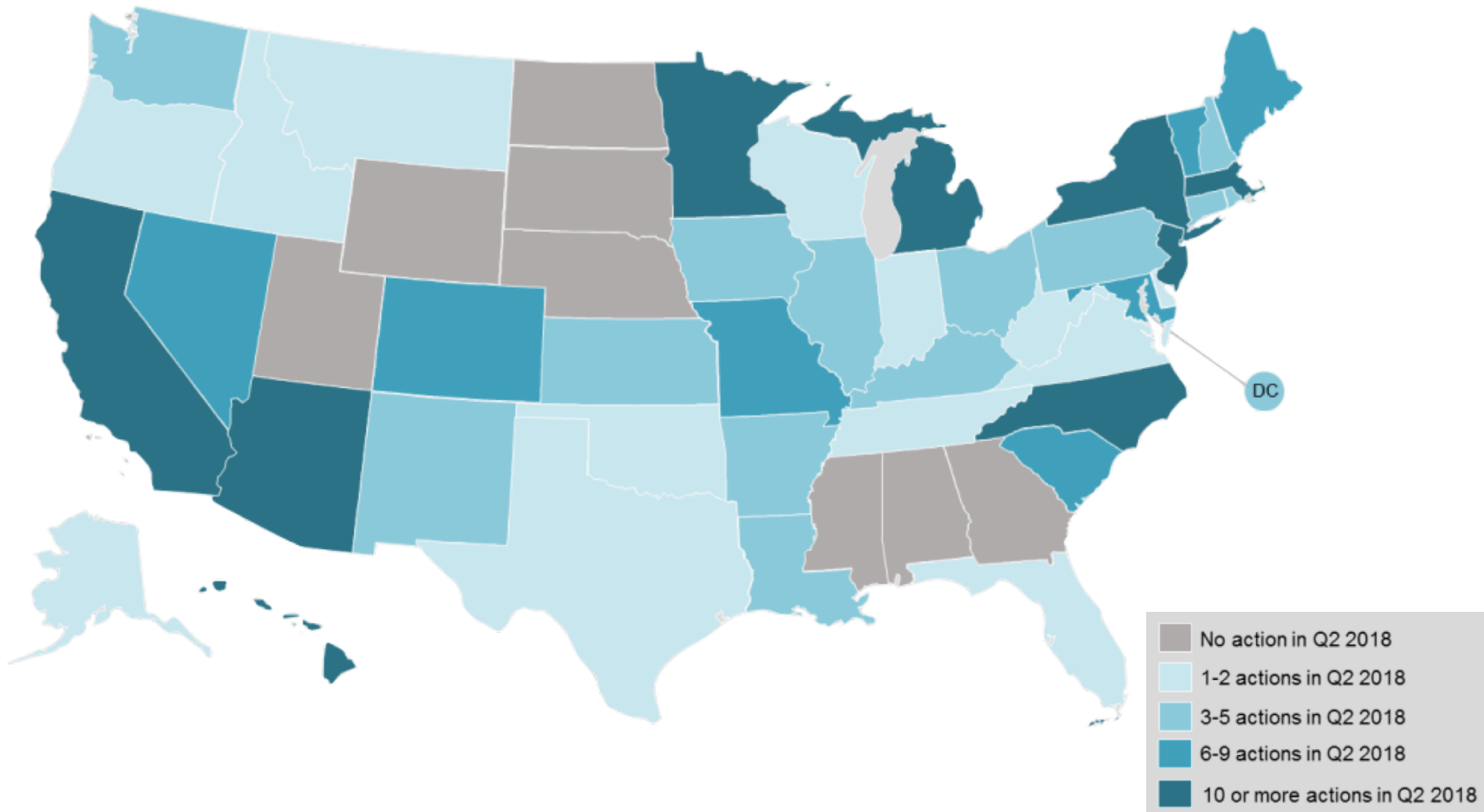
- Grid sensing, control, and coordination technologies
- Energy storage
- Hosting capacity / capability
- Hardening, resilience, security
- Customer-facing data systems

Regulatory reforms and other activities

- Rate design
- Business model updates
- Other regulatory reforms

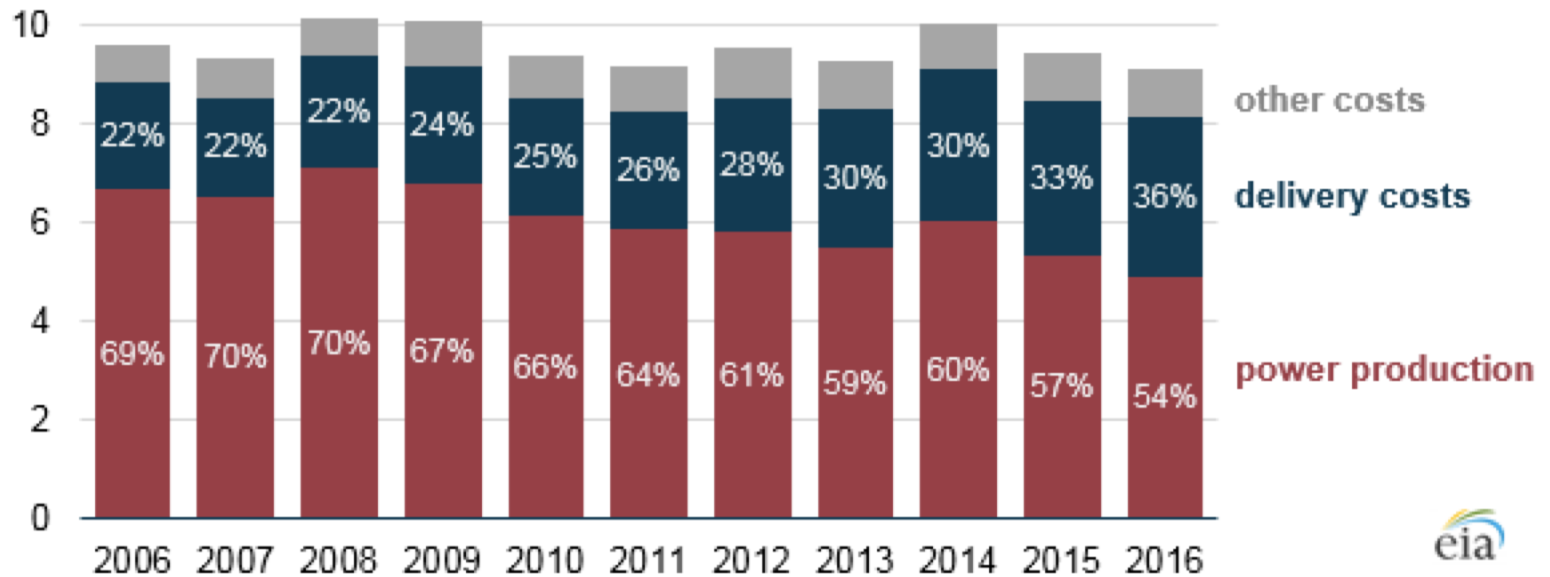
States are proceeding at varying paces of grid modernization

Number of grid modernization actions taken by states in Q2 2018



Investments in the grid, including grid modernization efforts, have led to increased costs for energy delivery

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission-regulated utility spending
cents per kilowatthour (\$2016)



- Average retail electricity prices have stayed stable since 2006, while T&D costs have increased by >50%
- No clear data on how much has been driven by “modernization” versus either routine or cyclical spending

Grid modernization processes face common tradeoffs between competing priorities, creating an opportunity for collaboration

Differing outcomes prioritized

- Rate stability
- Reliability
- Resilience
- Economic development
- Market animation
- New technology deployment
- Environmental benefits

Common tradeoffs

- Cost vs. benefit
- Short- vs. long-term costs and benefit
- Who pays and who benefits
- Speed versus inclusion
- "Input" versus "feedback" engagement

Collaboration opportunity

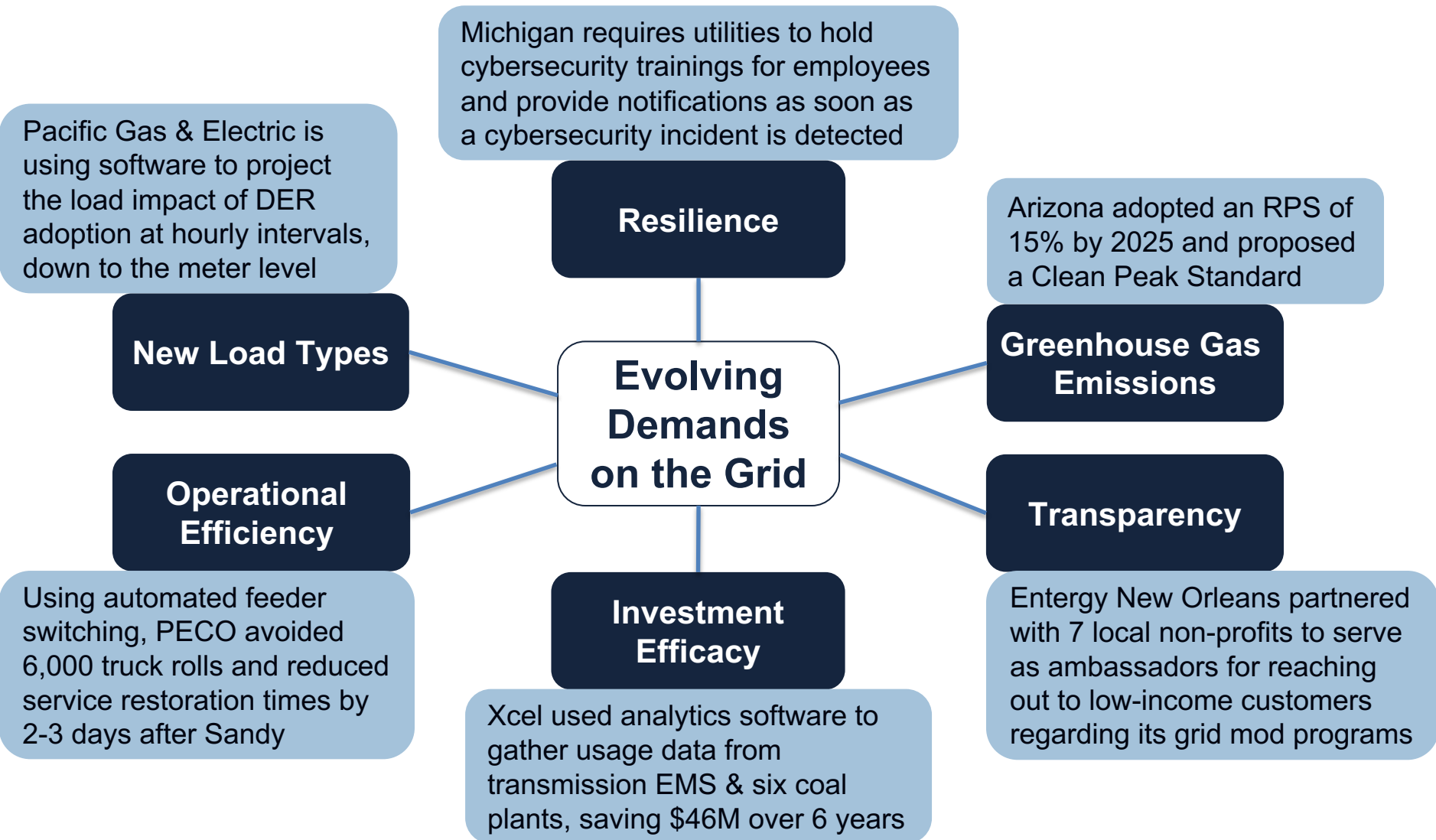
- Visibility
- Shared understanding
- Building trust between individuals and organizations
- Find multiple benefits of a shared vision



THANK YOU



Utilities have met these growing demands through various approaches



Individual state statutes and regulatory bodies have defined grid modernization in a wide variety of ways

Grid Modernization is...

“Grid modernization refers to **computer-based control and automation technology** to bring current utility electricity delivery systems into the 21st century.”

-- Hawaii State Energy Office

- (i) “enhancing the **reliability** of the electrical grid;
- (ii) improving the **security** of the electrical grid against cyber threats and physical threats;
- (iii) increasing energy **conservation** opportunities by facilitating communication between the utility and its customers”

-- Minnesota Statute § 116C.779(k)

- (1) “reducing the effects of outages;
- (2) **optimizing demand**, which includes reducing system and customer costs;
- (3) integrating **distributed resources**;
- (4) improving workforce and asset management.”

-- Massachusetts Dept. of Public Utilities 12-76-B

Across the US, different elements of grid modernization are prioritized depending on circumstances

Different terms of definition from nationally-focused organizations

“We define grid modernization broadly, including: **new technology, infrastructure deployment; reforms to policy and regulatory structure; improved planning procedures; as well as updates to rate design and utility business models.** “

-- *NC Clean Energy Technology Center*

“Grid modernization is the overlay of **communication and control/coordination technologies onto the electromechanical grid**, and appropriate investments are highly context dependent.”

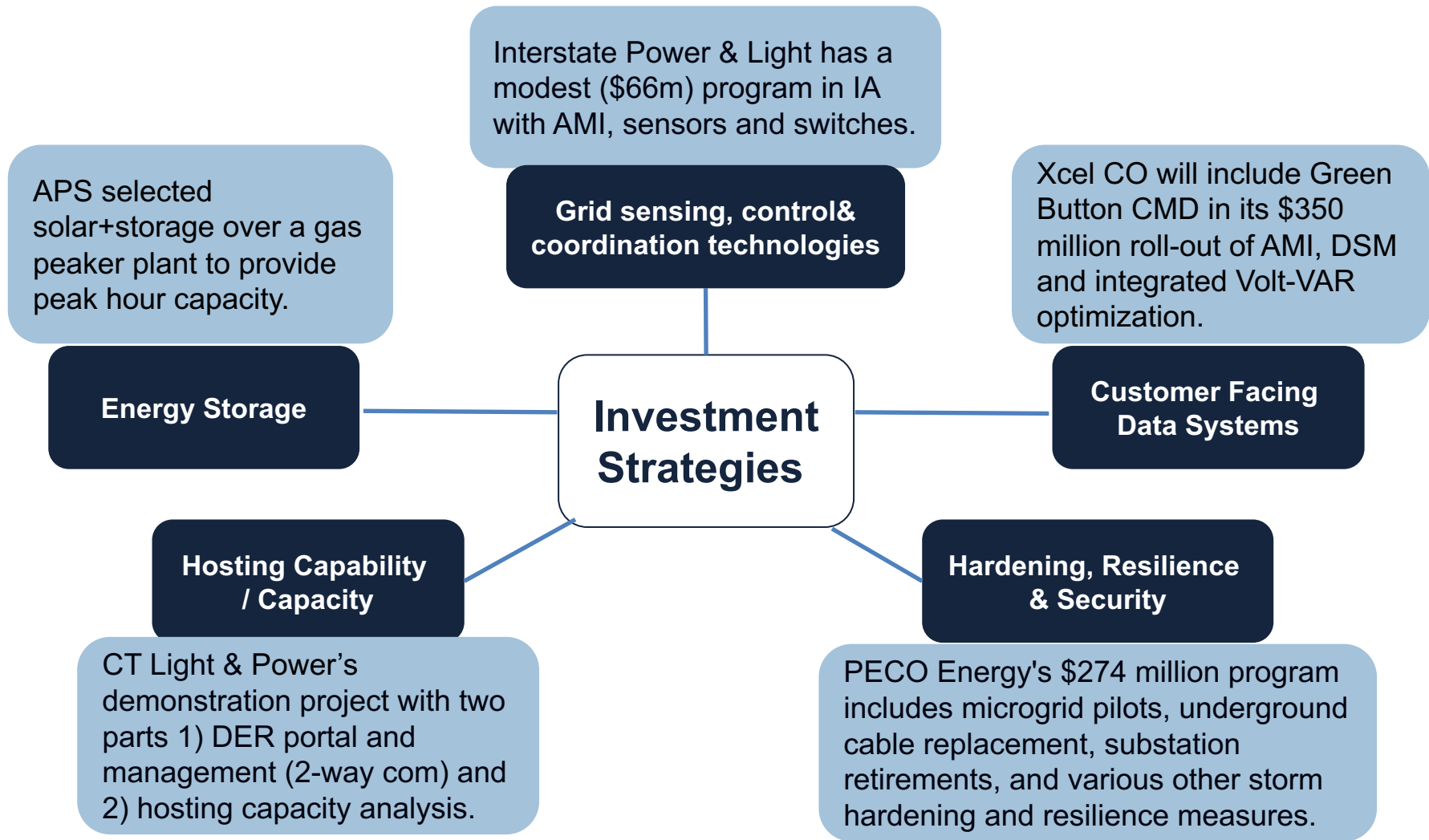
-- *Pacific Northwest National Lab*

Despite different definitions, there is wide agreement regarding the attributes and functionality a modernized grid should have

“Grid modernization is a holistic strategy to accomplish all of the following: more efficient use of capital along with higher asset utilization; enhanced reliability, resilience and security; greater levels of energy efficiency; improved operational efficiency; and reducing GHG emissions.”

-- *GridWise Alliance*

Grid modernization efforts are composed of a wide variety of activities, including capital investment strategies



Massachusetts: A state-led process defining grid modernization goals to guide utility investments

Overview of Process

Commission orders grid-mod investigation, soliciting stakeholder feedback through workshops



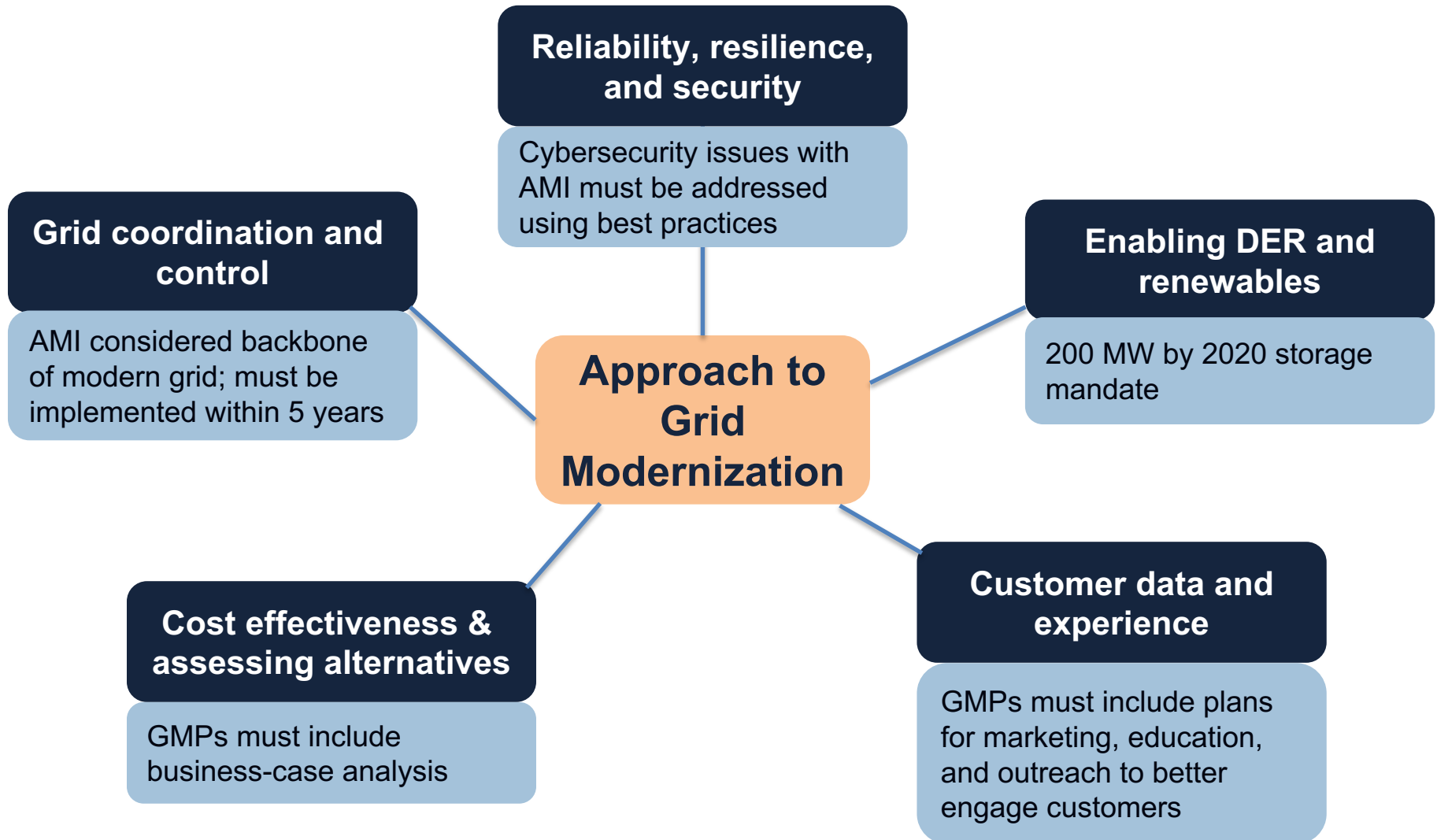
Utilities required to submit 5-year Grid Mod Plans (GMP) that outline plans & investments



Stakeholder suggestions for improvement:

- More rigorous cost-benefit analysis
- More detailed project plans
- Include distributed resources in addition to centralized grid improvements

Massachusetts: A state-led process defining grid modernization goals to guide utility investments



Hawaii: Utility proposals required to address unique state renewable portfolio standards

Overview of Process

Commission orders utilities to develop comprehensive grid-mod strategy for stakeholder review



Initial utility plans were rejected due to cost concerns and insufficient integration of renewables

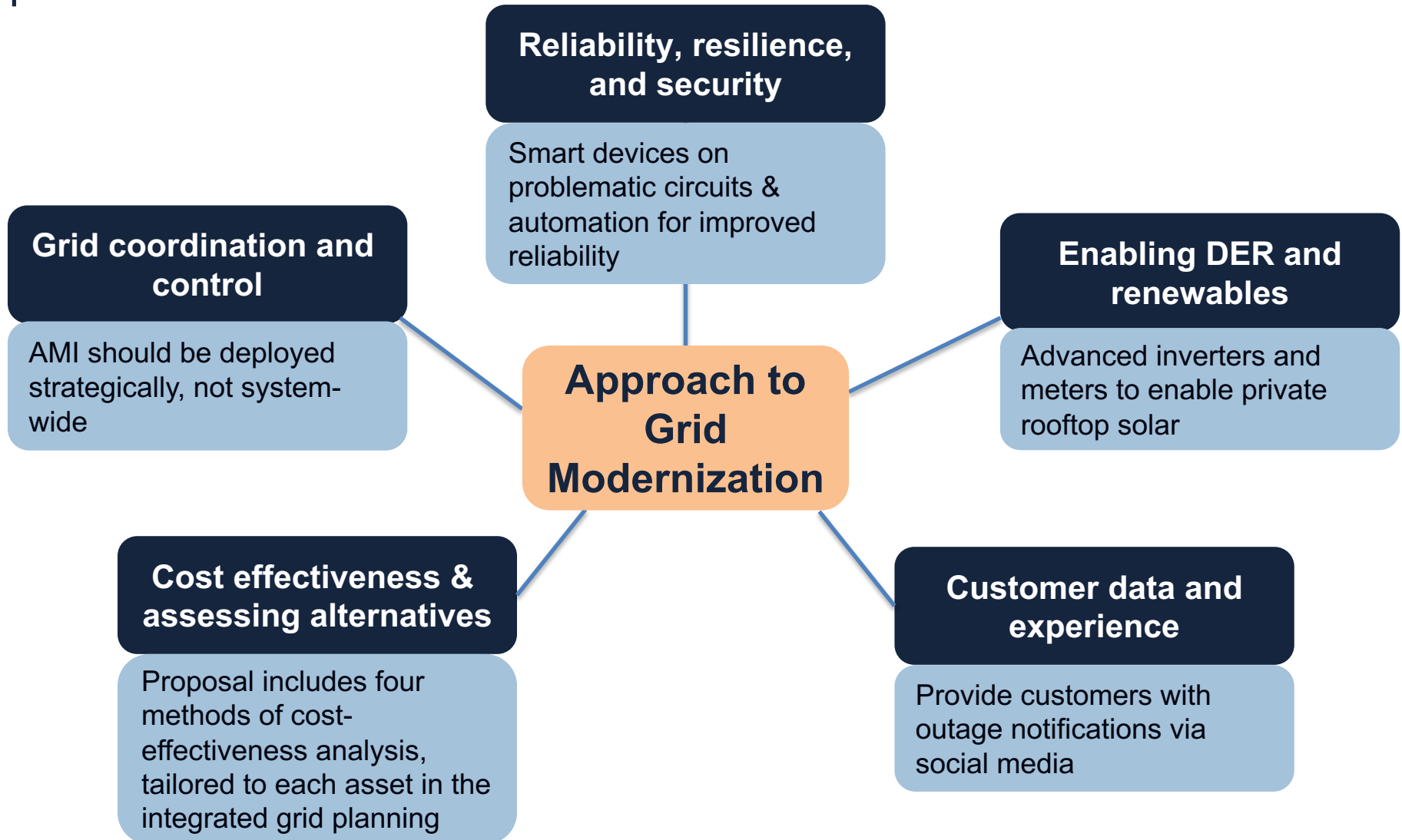


Final proposal approved for addressing state portfolio standards:*

- 70% renewable by 2030
- 100% renewable by 2045

* Hawaii's grid has uniquely high DER penetration (26%), due to high costs of diesel generation

Hawaii: Utility proposals required to address unique state renewable portfolio standards



Maryland: Ongoing process focused on enabling DERs and expanding customer choice

Overview of Process

Commission used Exelon-Pepco merger to initiate proceeding to explore grid modernization



In parallel, commission initiated two proceedings to explore how customers can consume and produce electricity differently



Commission convened public conference to solicit input from stakeholders



Stakeholders included IPPs, utilities, consumer organizations, ISOs and grid-facing organizations

Maryland: Ongoing process focused on enabling DERs and expanding customer choice

